

N. & W. TO MAKE A BIG PURCHASE

Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Road Likely to Become Part of Virginia Coal.

There comes a well authenticated report from New York, as well as from Cincinnati and Chicago, that the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company is considering the acquisition of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. The purpose of the proposed purchase, it is understood, is to give the Norfolk and Western an outlet to the lakes. At the present time it sends its coal over the Hooking Valley, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pennsylvania Railroads. In the event the D. T. & I. is bought, the Norfolk and Western could use its own motive power and rolling stock on the Ohio road. Connection could be secured by the Norfolk and Western at Waverly, on the Columbus division. The acquisition of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton would enable the Norfolk and Western to have a longer haul on its lake coal instead of dividing the haul with a number of other roads. This, of course, would mean more revenue for the Norfolk and Western. Should the deal go through, it is understood that General Superintendent George P. Johnson, of the Western general division, with headquarters at Roanoke, will be made president of the road, giving two members of the Johnson family that title, as his father, J. E. Johnson, is president of the Norfolk and Western.

"While the Stanley committee is investigating the question of the amount of iron ore in the South not controlled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, it would be well to have the testimony of every State geologist in the South, of Professor Porter, of the University of Cincinnati, of Catlett, Eckel and others familiar with the iron ore resources of the South, in order that this section may not be injured by creating throughout the world an impression that the Tennessee company owns anything like a monopoly of Southern ores." So says the Manufacturers' Record in its issue of the current week, and the Record is right.

As the Record truly argues, the Stanley committee would do the South a great injustice if it should, without calling such experts as those named, permit the impression to be created that in securing the Tennessee company in the United States Steel Corporation secured a practical monopoly of Southern ores. Such an impression would be so widely erroneous that it would be from every point of view unjust to this section. The State geologists of the South and other experts, such as those named, have at different times presented their views in the public prints, and the consensus of opinion of these men, who are so thoroughly familiar with the whole Southern iron-ore situation, is to the effect that the Tennessee company does not at the outside own over 16 to 20 per cent. of available Southern ore.

"The business people of the South, and those interested in its welfare, have a right to insist that this phase of the situation shall be given adequate attention. It is incumbent upon the commercial organizations of Chattanooga, and Birmingham, and Knoxville and other iron centers, as well as the State Geologists and the business people generally, to insist that the South shall receive adequate recognition on some of the land for \$5 per acre, making the first payment out of his own pocket. He then returned to Sunnyside, collected fifteen families and brought them back with him to the new land in the spring of 1895. Before they left Sunnyside, however, many families came from Sunnyside. No vision had been made for this second colony, who arrived penniless, all their money having been spent in paying their fare from Sunnyside to Springdale. The first fifteen families had to submit to crowding in order to make room for the newcomers.

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1% to 3% per Month BACHRACH

We loan more liberally and at lower rates of interest than other loan offices. Our highest rate is 3% per month.

RICHMOND LOAN OFFICE,
S. BACHRACH, Proprietor,
Established 1887. 815 East Broad Street.

HERCULES PLASTER BOARD IN PLACE OF LATHS AND PLASTER

Saves money in material, time and labor. Made in sheets 24x48 inches. Easily nailed to the studs, and is at once ready for paint, paper, burlap or a plaster finish.

FIRE PROOF
Will not shrink, warp or crack. Shows no lath stains. Proofs against fire, smoke and cold. Endorsed and approved by building departments and is underwritten throughout the country. Write for THE HERCULES PLASTER BOARD CO., Hampton, Va.

Headquarters For SASH DOORS BLINDS

And all grades of mill work. All orders promptly filled.

BALDWIN & BROWN
1557 E. Main St.



If you want a clean house all the time with no dusting or weariness—get a

Vacuum Cleaner or Twin Sweeper

See advertisement in Sunday Magazine section of this paper, and send to us for Free Demonstration.

W. B. Catlett Electric Company

525 East Main Street.
ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES.
Largest Showroom in the South.

ITALIAN FARMER OUT IN ARKANSAS

(Continued From First Page.)

ple, pear and peach orchards. Many acres of vineyards have been set out. The grapes are made into wine, both for home and commercial uses. The orchards are in bearing, bringing in valuable returns. The Italians raise annually quantities of early vegetables that are consumed locally or shipped to Northern cities.

The houses are neat frame buildings, and all the surroundings present an appearance of prosperity and thrift. It is decided that hundreds of neighboring acres of good land throughout the Ozarks that are waiting the coming of hard-working pioneers to transform them from a waste into fertile farms.

Origin of the Settlement.
Father Pietro Bandini, the resident priest and the founder of the colony, traveled through Arkansas in 1896. At this time Italian laborers were being sought in large numbers to work on the cotton plantations of the Mississippi Delta region. The Italian consul was interested, and decided to investigate the conditions in America, so he sent Father Bandini to investigate. While passing through Arkansas he was struck by the possibilities of the Ozarks as a fruit-growing region, and the idea occurred to him that it might be an ideal locality for Italians.

In 1895, while in New York, Father Bandini had called on Mr. Corbin, then owner of the Sunnyside plantation, in Arkansas, to talk of the possibility of replacing the negroes on his plantation with Italian laborers. Mr. Corbin received the first group of 100 families of North Italians on his plantation on December 4, 1895. The following year Mr. Corbin died, and his death, together with the excessive mortality among the Italians, due to malaria and the low damp condition of the land, caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and many decided to move away as soon as they were able.

After this partial failure of the colony at Sunnyside the colonists were at a loss to know what to do. Following much discussion and investigation of several localities, part of them decided to remain at Sunnyside, some went to Knobview, Mo., and a third party, under the leadership of Father Bandini, determined to try their fortunes in the fruit section of Arkansas.

A suitable site with sufficient available land was found near Springdale, Ark. Father Bandini secured options on some of the land for \$5 per acre, making the first payment out of his own pocket. He then returned to Sunnyside, collected fifteen families and brought them back with him to the new land in the spring of 1895. Before they left Sunnyside, however, many families came from Sunnyside. No vision had been made for this second colony, who arrived penniless, all their money having been spent in paying their fare from Sunnyside to Springdale. The first fifteen families had to submit to crowding in order to make room for the newcomers.

After building a few rough cabins of poles and logs to protect the women and children from the cold, the men and older boys went into the coal mines of Kansas and Missouri to earn enough money during the winter months to make their next payment on the land. In spite of the cold and the hardships that partly filled their poorly constructed cabins with snow.

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Successful Farming Begun.

In the spring the men and boys returned home from the mines and prepared for farming began in earnest. Land was cleared and gardens were planted with many varieties of vegetables. The colonists set out a few grape vines and planned large vineyards, obtaining from their friends in Italy cuttings of the Italian varieties of grapes. Grapes had not been cultivated in the neighborhood until introduced by the Italians. Several varieties of apples and peaches were also set out, following the plans of the Italian farmer. Coming from the vineyard and orchard sections of Italy, fruit culture was not new to them. They also had shoots of the Italian willow sent over. These grew rapidly, and to them they tied their vines.

At first the colony numbered 250 people, counting the two groups that came first. They had control of 800 acres of land. Much of the land was covered with brush and trees, and considerable work was required to put it into cultivation. The allotments were not large, there being about ten acres, all told, to a family, which they cleared one acre at a time. They now own 2,000 acres, one-half of it under cultivation, having a total valuation of \$1,500,000. There are about twenty Italian families, numbering practically 400 persons.

Of the total number of families in the colony, other than the pioneer settlers, ten came direct from Europe because they had relatives here, and five came from Eastern cities. The majority of the colony are engaged in the sugar plantations of Louisiana or from the cotton plantations along the Mississippi River in Arkansas and Mississippi. Within the past few years several families have moved from the sugar and cotton plantations to the Ozarks as a fruit-growing region, and the idea occurred to him that it might be an ideal locality for Italians.

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NEW INDUSTRIES OF THE PAST WEEK

Developmental Announcements From Various Sections of South.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Baltimore, April 12.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises announced in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:
Tennessee Railway, Light and Power Co., Nashville, Tenn., announced its plan to organize with \$13,500,000 capital stock to control Nashville, Nashville, Tenn., Light and Power Co., Chattanooga Railway and Light Co., Eastern Tennessee Power Co., Great Falls Power Co., and other water power interests. It has 20,000 electrical horsepower developed on Ocoee River at Parkville, Tenn., and will install 13,000 horsepower additional and construct a second development for 16,000 horsepower; has third power site on Ocoee River capable of producing 20,000 horsepower and its company has also formed Youghiogheny Water & Electric Power Co. to build hydro-electric plant at Swallowville, Md., completed arrangements for construction of hydro-electric plant to develop 10,000 horsepower. Will construct 3 dams and reservoir 6 miles long, across Youghiogheny River, to furnish electricity for transmission by electricity to Lexington, Louisville, and other cities and possibly to Cincinnati; will construct dam 200 feet high across Dix River, several miles above its confluence with Kanawha River, forming lake 25 miles long.

Dix River Power Co., Richmond, Ky., will be incorporated with \$3,000,000 capital stock to build hydro-electric plant developing 20,000 horsepower for transmission by electricity to Lexington, Louisville, and other cities and possibly to Cincinnati; will construct dam 200 feet high across Dix River, several miles above its confluence with Kanawha River, forming lake 25 miles long.

Charleston-Kanawha Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va., was incorporated with \$9,000,000 capital stock, by Pittsburgh capitalists, to develop 50,000 acres of coal land.

Southern Paper Co., Pascagoula, Miss., awarded contract, said to exceed \$200,000, to construct plant building including paper and pulp mill group covering area 120 by 650 feet, boiler group 60 by 90 feet and acid group 160 by 150 feet; will install machinery to distill turpentine from mill waste and manufacture paper from treated residue, financed by English investors and capitalized at \$750,000.

Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., voted increase of capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,150,000 for various improvements to include installation of new machinery at Durham; plans provide expending \$70,000 at Durham; \$60,000 at High Point, \$50,000 at Chapel Hill and \$10,000 at Goldsboro.

Roanoke Gas Light Co., Roanoke, Va., was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock to take over and improve gas property of Roanoke Gas & Water Co.

Alabama Interstate Power Co., Montgomery, Ala., plans co-operation with important fertilizer interests in establishing large works to manufacture atmospheric nitrates by electricity from Tennessee River waterpower development.

Louisiana Electric Railway and Power Co., Lafayette, La., was organized with \$2,000,000 capital stock to construct railway and electric plant; main power station at Lafayette with relays at New Iberia and Iberville.

Southern Timber Co., Creve Coe, La., is organizing company to develop 10,000 acres of land and is negotiating for equipment for daily output 2,000 tons of coal.

Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va., was reported to have purchased 75 acres for \$10,000, as site for shops and yards to cost \$300,000, and to make other accompanying improvements increasing expenditure to \$500,000.

H. E. Westervelt, Decatur, Ill., was reported as to build 150,000 paper factory at Orange, Tex., with daily capacity 5 to 10 tons of paper.

Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded contract for brick and reinforced concrete building costing \$20,000 to be equipped for packing and refrigerating.

Charles W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C., was building 5,000 spindle cotton factory, investing probably \$125,000.

Canadian Power and Light Co., Okemah, Okla., will construct hydro-electric plant developing 2,000 horsepower.

United States Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill., will invest \$100,000 to add calculating mill with annual capacity 50,000 tons; Plaster Co., Va., will also erect cottages for 500 operatives; mill to have 25,000 spindles, 500 looms, etc.; company capitalized at \$500,000 and financed mainly by Massachusetts capital.

Thayer Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C., purchased 31 acre site for plant and has plans for 2 story 150 by 225 foot spinning mill and one story 125 by 210 foot weaving mill; will also erect cottages for 500 operatives; mill to have 25,000 spindles, 500 looms, etc.; company capitalized at \$500,000 and financed mainly by Massachusetts capital.

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Never Blaze Paint

Excels All Competitors, Because

- 1st. It fireproofs all kinds of woodwork.
- 2d. It is put up in dry form, and therefore will not evaporate or deteriorate.
- 3d. Simply mix with water and it's ready for use.
- 4th. It dries more rapidly than any other paint.
- 5th. It wears longer than any other paint.
- 6th. In open competition it covered 80 square feet

more than, and stood twice the fire test of, its nearest competitor, and therefore was specified and used on Chelsea Piers, New York City, from Thirtieth to Twenty-third Street.

7th. It retails at \$1.50 per gallon, thus making it cost the consumer less than any other good paint, and it's Fireproof, too.

Never Blaze Solution

Is used for fireproofing all Theatrical Sceneries in this country as well as Europe. Main offices in New York, Chicago and London. We are sole agents for the Southern States.

Residences are being destroyed by fire every day, as well as little children losing their lives by inside household drapery and children's dresses catching fire from lamp, gas, stove, grate or lighted matches. This can nearly all be obviated by fireproofing Children's Clothing, Lace

Curtains, Lambrequins, Portieres, Bunting, Wall Decorations and all other Draperies, Starched Goods and other Washable Materials, Rugs, Druggists and even Delicate Fabrics and Valuable Papers, as it is colorless, odorless and harmless, with directions so simple any lady or girl can use it with perfect success.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 package. The latter size is sufficient to completely fireproof the interior furnishings of an ordinary eight-room house.

Extinguishers and Fire Hose

THE IMPROVED (DRY COMPOUND) FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—The only Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher in the world granted four patents, and that has stood the test for ten years and proved to be as effective in ten years as the day it was manufactured.

Recommended by Chief Joyner, of Richmond Fire Department, also by thousands of other chiefs, manufacturers, public institutions, etc., etc. Every private residence should be equipped with two (2) of more.

PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—Especially recommended for extinguishing burning gasoline, kerosene and other explosive compounds. Used by New York Edison Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Standard

Oil Co., and thousands of others, also examined and labeled under directions of the Underwriters' Laboratories.